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## The Senate Judiciary Committee Should Make Over the "Bunco" Clayton Anti-Trust Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee would not be true to the traditions of an honorable past if it did not submit to a critical examination the dark lantern compact between Mr. Gompers and the administration embodied in the Clayton anti-trust bill. The Clayton bill is confused and ambiguous because each signer of the compact to which it owes its being wanted to be able to interpret it to his own advantage. The President was anxious to announce that its provisions did not alter in any essential the present status of labor organizations under the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Gompers and his sympathizers in Congress were equally eager to proclaim that it gave a "new charter of freedom" to organized labor, and exempted labor and farmers' unions from any penalty for attempts to restrain trade and control prices.

The Senate Judiciary Committee framed the Sherman law (Mr. Sherman himself being responsible for no part of the act, except the title). That law has turned out to be one of the great legislative monuments of our time. It has been interpreted and clarified, and is now an almost perfect instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes which its framers had in view. The House of Representatives, with the President's sanction, angled for the labor vote with a half genuine, half make-believe revision of the Sherman law in union labor's interest. Politicians are seeking to turn the law into a political gold brick. Mr. Gompers selling the brick to Mr. Wilson or Mr. Wilson selling it to Mr. Gompers. It is no wonder, therefore, that a body like the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has been accustomed to take law-making seriously, balks at an endorsement of the confusions and ambiguities which it is asked to foist upon the admirably clear and comprehensive Sherman act.

The committee has made a good beginning by amending the portion of the Clayton bill limiting the power of the courts to enjoin some of the more doubtful practices of the unions in labor disputes. Among other things it has taken out a phrase which might have been construed as sanctioning blacklisting. The longer the committee examines the bill the more traps it will find in it. Its whole purpose is to trap and snare with wily language, doing by indirection, or seeming to do by indirection, what even those who boast most loudly about giving "a new charter of freedom" to labor have lacked the courage to do above board.

We hope that the Senate Judiciary Committee will stand out for honesty and clarity in statute-making. The secret desire of many Democratic leaders is doubtless to make labor the beneficiary of the sort of class legislation which Congress slipped into the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, expressly forbidding the prosecution of labor and agricultural organizations violating the Sherman law. If the President and his party want to set up class distinctions between lawbreakers, they have the power to do it. But they should do it courageously and openly.

Ex-Attorney General Wickensham says that the Clayton bill, as passed by the House, is "an example of undisguised class legislation." Other experts think it is class legislation more or less disguised. But there ought to be no room for dispute on that point. Strip off the disguise and let the country know that Mr. Gompers is about to be elevated to the chieftainship of a privileged class. If the Senate Judiciary Committee does that it will add to its long list of services as an exposé of hypocritical and demagogical legislation.

## The Police and the Fixed Posts.

If all the precinct captains have recommended the abolishment of the fixed post Commissioner Woods has pretty good reason for doing away with that innovation in policing established by the unlamented Waldo. It has many obvious disadvantages in addition to one important one listed against it by the commanders—that it has made more than 1,000 patrolmen flat-footed from constant standing.

The peg post was born of a good idea—that policemen ought to be readily found when needed. But being confined to one spot so obviously limits the patrolman's usefulness that the system is too expensive for this city. If New York had enough policemen to be able to set aside a few hundred for proper patrolling of the town, conditions would be ideal. But as the city is underpoliced and probably will be for a good many years to come, the fixed posts are a handicap to the department. Sooner or later they will have to go, and it might as well be soon.

## A Primer for Tenement Dwellers.

The Tenement House Department and the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society have decided on a novel method of increasing the usefulness of their work. This is the issuance of a primer for the tenement dwellers, containing instructions in text and pictures regarding what they ought to know "for their own protection, safety and health," as Commissioner Murphy phrases it. Distributed broadcast, as it will be—it is planned to have a copy reach each tenement dweller in the city—this book will carry education about their responsibilities as well as their rights. It ought to have a great influence in checking the tendency to use fire escapes for storerooms and to throw garbage into the streets and back yards.

There is nothing "high brow" about this primer. It is distinctly practical in its instruction and arguments. It bases advice about light and air on the score of health and the saving of doctors' bills.

It urges inspection of sinks and toilets and cleanliness of housekeeping in order to avoid illness, and tells of fire escapes and the avoidance of fire hazards so that the newest settler here ought to be able to comprehend the merit of the instruction.

Desirable conditions in the city's most congested districts can be obtained only by thorough co-operation of landlords, tenants and the city authorities. This book is bound to be a great aid in bringing about a more thorough understanding by the tenants of what the landlords ought to do, what they themselves ought to do and what the city authorities can do. Its issuance was a happy thought.

## More Letters on the Conspiracy.

President Wilson is not making headway with his effort to prove that his administration is the victim of a conspiracy of the trusts. A lot of letters whose authorship is not disclosed is not impressive. What do the writers of those letters know about fundamental business conditions? Evidently the administration did not think that their names would carry much weight.

These latest letters prove just about as much as did the circular letters which the President "exposed" the other day. Letters to Congressmen and Senators opposing the anti-trust legislation are being solicited. It is natural and proper that they should be. How is it wrong for men interested in furthering or opposing legislation to urge others similarly minded to write to their representatives for or against it? On the other hand, any administration always gets many "bully for you" letters from its partisans; especially does it do so if its actions are the subject of controversy.

But to take either of these classes of letters seriously is to be disingenuous. Mr. Wilson knows perfectly well that the circular letters which he gave out do not prove the existence of any conspiracy against him. And he knows equally well that the letters from his supporters do not prove anything at all. It is too bad to see him trying to mislead the people. His disingenuousness in this matter and in regard to the meaning of the labor sections of the administration anti-trust amendments has cost him a perceptible degree of public respect.

## Will the Submarine Vanquish the Dreadnought?

Admiral Sir Percy Scott has caused a stir in European naval circles by predicting that the day of battleships and heavy fighting cruisers is over. Dipping into the future, he sees the battleship fleets huddled in boom-protected harbors in order to avoid falling a prey to submarines. The Dreadnoughts will become the dreadnails and bomb-proof drydocks will have to be built as their last refuge from the new scourges of war—the submarine and the aeroplane.

This exaltation of the submarine as the last thing in sea warfare will appeal to peace advocates everywhere and may console statesmen appalled at the vast increase in the cost of naval armaments. Yet it will hardly put a stop to the construction of naval titans. The control of the sea is still with them. Though submarines may destroy other ships and thus prove an extraordinary factor in defence, they cannot in themselves constitute a satisfactory offence. They cannot patrol the oceans, protect trade and secure distant communications. Their speed is still much below that of the big ships and they must corner the latter or take them by surprise in order to destroy them.

The little David of the submarine may be destined some day to vanquish the big Goliath of the battleship. But few will believe it possible until after the fact.

## No Two Platoon Fire Department.

Fire Commissioner Adamson told a committee of firemen who advocated the two platoon system that it would cost from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 to perfect this system, and would mean an increase of 40 per cent in the number of firemen. These seem like perfectly good reasons why the city should continue its course of opposition to the change which firemen's organizations demand.

It has never been demonstrated by practice or reasonable arguments that the two platoon fire department means better service for the city. An experiment with it here a few years ago resulted in condemnation of it by the department officials who were in charge of it. Its record in other cities is at best equivocal. Some people think it's better for the men. It's unquestionably more expensive for the municipalities. Now York has an efficient Fire Department, of which the public is proud. Its men are well treated; they could not expect to get as good wages, on the average, in private business. It's a good place to let well enough alone.

## The Evolution of the Modern Girl.

Our charming feminists are so busy and entertaining with their tongues that one sometimes runs the risk of thinking that feminism is a brand new invention snatched from heaven by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. One is inclined to overlook the slow beginnings upon which the present radicals stand—the education of women, for example. And, last, though perhaps most, the discovery by women of their legs and, indeed, a complete physical equipment for games, once the proper clothes were assumed.

Tennis, golf, basket ball, "gym" suits, are so much a matter of course to-day that it is a little hard to realize how recent they are for women. We are indebted to "The London Times" for a review of feminine clothes with this very point in mind. The long stiff skirts of Henry V's little sisters must have been pinned up carefully to permit even of blind man's buff. And coming down toward more recent times we are reminded of those happy days when archery was the one "active" sport indulged in by girls. A "Girl's Own Book" of the middle of the last century is cited which gives ten pages out of 556 to "active exercises," with archery in the place of honor. The rest of the book is devoted to poker work, wax flowers, bead mats and leather ornaments.

Archery and crinoline went together, the long muslin costumes setting off the poses pleasantly and furnishing ample liberty of movement for that not too strenuous sport. As a great step in advance came croquet. But it was not until tennis took control that immaculate white frocks with furled bows received their death warrant. The new game required quick, unimpeded motions, motions which were hopelessly unladylike judged by earlier standards, but which, once approved, necessitated simple, easy-flowing clothes. So crinolines went out, rubber soled shoes, short skirts and blazers came in, and the evolution of the modern girl, so far as games and clothes could go, was complete.

Her discovery of herself, of her ability to bang a ball and run and get hot and tanned, must be ranked as the first great feat of the modern feminist. We strongly suspect that all the rest followed as a matter of course.

## The Conning Tower

### Speaking of Better Babies—

I am strong for Better Babies; I would wield a sturdy mace  
In behalf of whatsoever is a blessing to the race;  
And the Betterment of Infants is a matter that would seem  
As deserving of some treatment as most any other theme.

I should like to pen a poem so that everyone should cry,  
Saying: "Field and Whitcomb Riley—they had nothing on this guy."  
But that baby of my neighbor's such a noisy little fretter  
That I can't write cosmic verse until that kid himself grows better.

What New York needs is a Better Manners Week.

### BRISANALITY; OR THE GREAT DIVIDE.

[From the Journal.]

The game is one that calls for courage, absolute fearlessness, skill, wonderful co-ordination of sight and muscle, and the greatest presence of mind.

It is the game of the rich, the self-indulgent and the idle. It does not require fine qualities.

Dulcinea was waiting for her turn at tennis yesterday. "Every time I wait," she purred, "they always play a deuce set."

### A LETTER TO DULCINEA.

Dear Dulcinea: I was glad to learn that you are having such a fine vacation. A girl like you is bound to come out all right.

I hope you are meeting the right sort of people, Dulcy. Pay no attention to the kind who try to ignore you. The world is full of that sort of upish people and it takes a strong character to deal with them. You just ignore them as fast as they do you, Dulcy, every day in the week!

The weather is fine here and I trust you are having the same. Hoping these few lines will find you well, I am,

Yrs,  
WILLIE BURKE.

There is an athletic young man at Bromfield who always calls her Dulcinea.

### DONE AND DONE!

F. P. A.: Recent research has revealed to my astonished intelligence that the production of synthetic rubber industrially depends upon two things—an easy and at the same time an economical supply of isoprene (from which the rubber is obtained by polymerisation), and the complete polymerisation of the isoprene. I'll split fifty with you if you'll find the e. and e. s. of isoprene.

JOHN M. OSKISON.

### THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPPYS.

June 20.—Up, and hard at my scrivening all the morning and afternoon, and thence to the city for a few minutes and home again to dinner. Mistress Pearl is come to dinner, but we had plenty, albeit she is not so dainty at the consuming of provender as others I have seen. Early to bed, after reading all the publick prints.

21—Lay late, and had then a fine breakfast and stopped in all the day, labouring at verses and other matters. To the office in the evening, where came H. Smith, who tells me he hath yet no employment, which is a great shame.

### ASTRA.

Forth from the Dark, white-cold and faintly gleaming.

Glistered a Star;

Pale, phantom rays, like siren tresses streaming,  
Lured from afar.

Shone there a guide, through pathless gloom to sever

Pathway of light,

Or in the dusk to fade and pass forever,

Blocking my sight?

Rose-tint of Dawn, the Eastern Heaven staining,

Mellowed that ray.

Starlight with Sun, unseen yet still remaining,

Mingled in Day.

Star of my soul, that shone to bid my sorrow

Vanish in flight,

Dwell in my Day; if shadows mask the mornow,

Shine on my Night.

GIOVANNI.

### Our Own Travelogues.

Sir: The flying boat in which Lt. Porte, R. N., WILL make the transatlantic flight looks like a whale with its mouth open. Not quite like a whale, though, because it's painted red, and whoever saw a red whale? Also, further points of dissimilarity exist in the wings. Likewise the propellers. And the motors. Outside of these, however, the boat looks like a whale. A description of the boat must include the hull, the wings and the engines. To avoid technicalities we will omit the descriptions. This is an interesting place. It has one street, and that isn't anything to brag about. More anon.

HERBERT B. SWOPE.

### HORRIBLE HEADLINES.

When'er I read the sporting page,  
One thing that always gets  
My goat is when I learn, with rage,  
That "STARS WILL CLASH AT NETS."

HUMORESQUE.

### FROM STEVENSON'S "SKERRYVORE."

I, on the lintel of this cot, inscribe  
The name of a strong TOWER.

### AMBIGUITY, S. TO S.

F. P. A.: Let me enter G. B. F. for the mixed met. contest. He says, in the Letters from the People column of the esteemed Tribune: "Upon completing his stupendous task he would proclaim himself a god and be the queen bee in his own hive."

TABLETTON WINCHESTER.

One of her neighbors, a certain Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey.—From Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie."

### Two souls that parse as one.

### HIT OR MISS.

This poem has not the slightest show.  
Don't even stop to think;  
Just lamp the signature below,  
And drop it in the zinc.

Well, if you've read as far as this,  
Perhaps you're not so sour;  
Then write a caption, hit or miss,  
And stick it in the Tower.

S. S.

Well, as forecast herein, yesterday was the year's longest day.

We're glad now that we shifted to night-work.

F. P. A.

## IN THE SHADOW OF HIS WING.



News Item—Nine perish when plane hits airship in mimic war.

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

### "FOR THE GOOD OF MANKIND"

The Administration's Programme of Peace Contrasted with Its Actions.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The A B C mediators at Niagara Falls will surely be forced sooner or later to give voice before the world to a protest against the way they have been used by the Washington administration. It becomes more painfully apparent to them and to everybody else each day of mediation that when the administration invited them to use their good offices in the cause of peace it was not sincere. It becomes more painfully apparent to them that the administration is engaged in the nefarious business of promoting a Mexican revolution while professing a programme of peace.

No one but a fool or a knave would take seriously the flamboyantly announced purposes of a Latin-American revolution. It is the custom in the political contests of our southern neighbors for every would-be President to promise the millennium. So that there is not much comfort to the intelligence even in supposing that the administration is promoting a revolution "for the good of mankind." Let any one clearly consider the character of the leaders of the so-called Constitutionalists, as we have observed their barbarities and trickeries for the last year or more, and surely he will not be deceived by their high sounding programmes.

Their words are for Wilson, Bryan and Daniels. Their actions speak for themselves. Shade of Benton!

OLIVER HERBERT THOMAS.

Richmond Hill, Long Island, June 19, 1914.

### THOMAS JEFFERSON PARK

Commissioner Ward is Confident That Rowdiness Will Be Abated.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial in your issue of this morning. Shortly after I took office, in connection with a general survey of the parks and playgrounds, I found conditions in Thomas Jefferson Park to be highly unsatisfactory, and since then I have made repeated efforts to secure proper police protection. This is one of the best equipped playgrounds in the entire city, and that neighborhood is entitled to benefit by it to the fullest extent.

I conferred with Police Commissioner McKay during his incumbency and since then with Commissioner Woods, who assured me several weeks ago that he was giving this matter his special attention. I have full confidence in the desire of the Police Commissioner to keep at this matter until conditions are remedied.

CABOT WARD,  
Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.  
New York, June 20, 1914.

### BIBLICAL INCONSISTENCIES

A Larger Faith Is Held To Be Their Answer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The seeming inconsistencies of the Bible may be due to many causes, such as the lack of knowledge on our part, an imperfect translation, or an interpolation by those who had the copying to do in the past. Were we living in the days of Christ, from a lack of knowledge easily obtainable now we should have been perplexed by many things. The Scriptures taught that Christ should be born in Bethlehem; other Scriptures stated, "Out of Egypt I have called my Son." Both were true and now easily understood by us, but in that day they must have seemed like contradictions. The Scriptures also taught that Christ's Kingdom should be one of glory and universal; it also taught that He should be a man of griefs, and acquainted with sorrows, with a face marred more than the sons of men, and many could not reconcile these seeming direct contradictions, as they had no conception of Christ's kingdom being a

spiritual one, but were wholly taken up with the thought of a material one.

When Bible teachings seem difficult to understand we want to be like Peter in St. John vi, 68 and 69, and fall back on the light which has been given us in the past and which is never small, if we have been converted, so that we can hear the Father's words, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him." If we were unable to believe in anything that we were unable to explain, our beliefs would be much less than they are at present, and there are things in connection with the spiritual life and the Bible that make unbelief a sin. We believe that grass eaten by a sheep produces wool, eaten by an ox hair, by a hog bristles, by a goose quills, but we cannot explain it.

D. F. EASTON.

Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1914.

### A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

Sharp Criticism of the Industrial Relations Commission.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I attended the department store hearings of the Industrial Relations Commission recently held at the City Hall, and I was amazed that the United States government would send out a commission which, to all intents and purposes, seems committed to the most radical trade unionism and socialism. When this commission was announced at Washington great promises were made by the promoters of the movement, not the least being those made by Frank P. Walsh, the chairman, and Mrs. J. Borden Hariman, the resident chairman. That it was going to conduct a thorough, non-partisan, comprehensive inquiry and that it was going to the bottom of things and tell us what the matter was.

Well, if the other hearings have been productive of as little of value as the ones I attended, then the American Congress owes the people an explanation as to why it is throwing money away on such stuff. The attitude of all the commissioners who asked questions, and especially that of the counsel when interrogating the large employers who represent great mercantile establishments, was of the same badgering tone used in the police courts by shyster lawyers. Of course, the great business men of the country, whose time is all engrossed with their work, cannot face a hostile attorney and a hostile lot of people and acquit themselves with credit. They are not looking for traps, and frequently can be led into making ridiculous statements that they do not mean, which was done in this instance, to the great glee of the socialist and I. W. W. audience. There are very few business men or persons in any other class who are equipped to parry with police court methods.

The three trade union representatives were put on the commission for partisan purposes; they were expected to take care of their side, and they certainly are doing it, to the extent of capturing the whole commission and dominating the entire proceedings, but where are the three employer representatives? Were they picked out because they were union sympathizers and was the pretence of fairness simply a political game?

The counsel for the commission (the partner of Clarence Darrow, generally known as the Chicago anarchist lawyer—and why was he selected?), the counsel seemed by his questions, in addition to trying constantly to entangle the witnesses, to try persistently to get the employers to agree to unionize their stores. When did the United States government go into the business of officially organizing unions? It could be brought out in the hearings that the particular union that the commission's official counsel is booming is not a union at all. I am told that it has been denied a charter by the American Federation of Labor and also by the Central Labor organization in New York City, and that its backers and promoters are not clerks, but alleged society women looking for notoriety and excitement; that, I am told, is the reason the labor movement would not recognize it. And yet here is this whole department store hearing cooked up by that element, and here

is the United States government lending itself to their programme.

The idea of suborning a lot of discharged and therefore disgruntled employees, such as one who had worked in one store ten years ago and three months in another store more recently and one young woman, who gave her occupation as that of "student"—a would-be sociologist—who announced that she worked for three months each summer for three years in a store not only known to be one of the cheapest but having been recently discredited for its financial methods before the public, to typify the large forces in the respective stores or the treatment of their employees, certainly shows the acme of cheap partisanship. The silly stuff that was dwelt upon Wednesday and to-day in drawing out those witnesses was unworthy, to say the least, of a dignified body of commissioners. How would that commission itself like to have its discharged employees, including those who have voluntarily resigned, called upon publicly to tell what they think about the conditions on the inside of the commission? I hardly think they would relish it. However, that may be a job that Congress can undertake a little later. A. D. MAY.

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 11, 1914.

### How About Colorado?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A suffragist says in your columns that when women get the vote there "will be enough public spirited women who have the good of the state at heart to change the present minority of men to a majority, and we will elect men to govern who will put grafters out of the grafting business."

How about Colorado, where women have voted twenty years, and which, I understand, Judge Lindsey says has ceased to be a democracy?

CONSTANCE JOHNSON  
Port Washington, Long Island, June 19, 1914.

### The Tail of the Elephant.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Our G. O. P. elephant, beset at all sides, 1912, drops (not droops) its tail, is actually separated from same. Tail being progressive, now assumes to sit back and order Mr. Elephant to wag. If you can visualize this, go further and see this progressive tail come out of its dream—see the good fairy, T. R., wish that tail on again, with the proviso that henceforth all headway must be tailway and him in the howdah. What? REPUBLICAN.

New York, June 17, 1914.

### A Few Strokes of the Pencil.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am sure I am one of a multitude that ought to express our special appreciation of Mr. Briggs's pictures. The humor and constructive imagination expressed by a few words and a few strokes of the pencil have been shaking up our diaphragms. It is certainly great stuff to get next. S. C. THOMPSON.

Ceeco, Fla., June 17, 1914.

### A LOVELY CREATION.

From The Boston Record.

He sported tan shoes, pink stockings, a lavender suit, pink shirt, a necktie more glaring than a stage sunburst and one of those straw hats of the bedraggled brim, varj-hued bands variety such as some college men and many girls are affecting. Yet men are prone to ridicule the dresses worn by women this summer! He was a lovely creation. Solomon in all his glory could not have held a candle to him. By the way, he wore a wrist watch and had his handkerchief tucked up his sleeve. No, he did not have any bracelet. He was bound to Cambridge.

### HOPEFUL INFLUENCE.

From The Washington Star.

"So you favor your wife's membership in political societies?"  
"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Meekton. "I'm hoping that sooner or later Henrietta and I will be able to reduce our little domestic controversies to a basis of parliamentary procedure."